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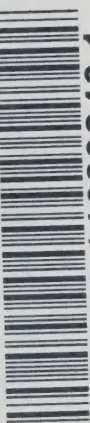
Canada. Civil Defence
Civil Defence - Canada.

98

Civil Defence

CANADA

[no. 76 (Jan - Feb. 1959)]




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COVER PICTURE:

International Prize Winning Photo . . . (see story inside)



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The expansion and development of Civil Defence organizations throughout Canada has brought about the introduction of provincial and municipal CD bulletins, circulars and newsletters, all carrying news and information on Civil Defence activities within their own areas.

In the early days of the Civil Defence organization in Canada, this Bulletin was established by Federal Headquarters to provide a common bond of news and happenings within the organization. It is now felt that, with the addition of these many news sources geared for local readership, the original purpose of the Civil Defence Bulletin is now served by local publications and that the editorial content of the federal publication should be changed to provide more technical information and news of developments in the broader Civil Defence field.

This in no way implies that general news, projects and special events within a province or municipality will not be published. Anything of national interest will continue to appear and all such material received will continue to be welcome.

The general editorial policy will be to concentrate on new developments both national and international, training techniques, reports on important conferences and activities and progress being made by the various Services at Federal Civil Defence Headquarters.

We trust that in addition to the new editorial format, the smaller size of "Civil Defence - Canada" will be welcomed. Comments will be appreciated on our efforts to achieve an informative publication which will best serve the interests of all our readers.

Harvey W. Adams

CANADIAN MAYORS CONFER ON CIVIL DEFENCE

Seventy Canadian mayors, or their delegates, met at the Canadian Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ont., from Nov. 12 - 14, to discuss with federal officials the latest developments in CD planning across the country. Under the sponsorship of Federal Civil Defence, the conference was called at the request of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and was attended by 45 mayors, one deputy mayor, one reeve, one controller, 10 aldermen and 12 councillors.

Affording an opportunity to the mayors to learn "first hand" the planning and progress of Civil Defence, senior representatives from the federal headquarters and the Armed Services met with the chief magistrates and discussed the various ramifications of the program as it applies to each level of government -- federal, provincial and municipal.

The Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare and federal cabinet minister responsible for Civil Defence, met with the group on the second day of the conference and expressed the hope that there would be a continued realization of the importance of Civil Defence in the country and an impetus in the program in each municipality represented.

Subjects covered during the meeting included survival in the nuclear age, the national warning system, continuity of government, evacuation and reception procedures, the strategical concept and the role of the Armed Services in the support of survival, shelter and refuge. Addressing the mayors were Gen. C. Foulkes, chairman, Chiefs of Staff; Maj. -Gen. G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator; R.B. Curry, of the Emergency Measures Organization; Lt. -Col. P. Marriott, of Military Operations and Planning, DND; and representatives of the Defence Research Board and Federal CD Headquarters.

During the busy three-day schedule the mayors took time out to discuss among themselves the Springhill, N.S. disaster and unanimously expressed their concern for "this brave community". The suggestion was made that if all other assistance to the town failed, some of the municipalities represented might adopt a few of the Springhill families. It was finally decided that G.S. Mooney, of Montreal, executive director of the Federation, would make an "on-the-spot" survey of the situation in order to formulate any recommendations for the consideration of municipal governments across the country.

The mayors also discussed winter employment and resolved among themselves to do everything in their power to reduce as much as possible the slack period by initiating a vigorous winter works program in their own communities. Mr. Mooney presided over both of these special sessions during the conference.

CANADIAN MAYORS AT 1958 CONFERENCE



Civil Defence and Armed Service representatives conferred with Canadian Mayors at the recent conference. Pictured (L. to R.) are: G.S. Mooney, executive director of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities; Maj.-Gen. G.S. Hatton, Deputy Federal Civil Defence Co-ordinator; Gen. C. Foulkes, chairman, Chiefs of Staff and Mayor Lloyd Jackson, Hamilton, honorary president of the Federation.



Canada wide representation at the Mayors Conference was symbolized by (L. to R.) Mayor P.B. Scurrah, Victoria, B.C.; Mayoress O. Urquhart, Pointe Claire, Que.; Hon. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare; and Mayor D.A. MacDonald, Glace Bay, N.S.



Distaff municipal representatives also attended the Conference. Seen examining radiological detection equipment are (L. to R.) Alderman Mrs. E. Lowell, Guelph, Ont.; Mayoress W.L. Williams, Ingersoll, Ont.; Mayoress O. Urquhart, Pointe Claire, Que.; and Mayoress E.M. Wishart, Port Arthur, Ont.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the demonstration of special Civil Defence equipment and rescue techniques. Also seen were a 200 - bed. emergency hospital, the conversion of standard vehicles for emergency ambulance use, mobile emergency broadcasting stations and a six-phase rescue exhibition.

On the closing day of the conference, the mayors went into caucus and appointed a committee of four to draft recommendations arising from the three-day session. Chaired by G.S. Mooney, the committee included Mayor Lloyd Henderson, of Portage la Prairie, Man., Mayor A.S. Bruneau, of Westmount, Que., and Mayor F.H. Jackson, of New Westminster, B.C.

In part, the recommendations made by the group and adopted by the conference as a whole, read: "Civil Defence is of vital concern to every Canadian. As an organization, it may never be required as a means of national and personal survival in the wake of enemy attack. But if there should be an enemy attack on Canada and there were no Civil Defence organization, national and personal survival would be highly problematical. Certain it is that without adequate Civil Defence organizations and facilities, Canadian civilian casualties in a nuclear attack would be many fold greater than would otherwise be the case".

"The responsibility for providing the leadership, organization and facilities required for Civil Defence lies primarily with the Dominion government. The Provincial and Municipal governments also have some measure of responsibility. To be adequate, Civil Defence requires an effectively integrated participation among all levels of government and the sharing of cost on an equitable basis related to the purpose for which Civil Defence is organized. Its primary and essential purpose is as a necessary instrument for the defence of Canada and the survival of its people. As such, Civil Defence is predominantly a responsibility of the Government of Canada and it is the Government of Canada which must provide the major share of the organizational costs and the full costs of all facilities deemed necessary to assure its adequate functioning in wartime".

The mayors urged that the Government of Canada clarify its policy on:

- a) evacuation of Target Areas and the means for evacuation and the facilities required for mutual aid and reception;
- b) bomb shelters and the means for their construction;
- and c) the continuity of local government in the wake of enemy attack so that no community will be without responsible local government in any war emergency.

They also suggested that the municipal governments of Canada be represented on the Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committee for Civil Defence, that a CD course be introduced into the school curricula and that the federal government maintain a vigorous and continuing public education program through the mass media. Referring to the pending Graham Report on Civil Defence, the mayors recommended that the municipal governments

be given an opportunity, either through the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, or the convening of a special conference, to discuss the findings of the report with the federal government before action is taken on them.

The conference was of the opinion that Civil Defence is necessary and essential to national and personal survival in the case of nuclear attack and that governments -- federal, provincial and municipal -- have no alternative but to regard it as necessary and a grave responsibility and to assure that at all times it be maintained in readiness for any eventuality. In conclusion, they renewed the assurance already given at a similar conference in 1957, (attended by 92 mayors), that municipal governments of this country stand ready to support fully an adequate program of Civil Defence throughout the nation.

THEODORE L. BULLOCK

Information Services Division is pleased to announce the appointment of Theodore L. (Ted) Bullock as Chief Information Officer (Civil Defence).

Mr. Bullock joined the Department on January 1 on transfer from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Born in Roxton Pond in Quebec's Eastern Townships, Mr. Bullock attended schools in Roxton Pond and Granby and completed his education at McGill University. From 1922 to 1939 he had a distinguished career in the fields of Journalism and Public Relations, serving on several well-known dailies and in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. In 1939 he joined the Royal 22nd Regiment as a private and within slightly more than two years had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Towards the end of the war, he served with the Allied Military Government in Italy in a public relations capacity and after the war he remained for a time in the army serving as a recruiting and public relations officer. From 1950 until 1956 he was a member of the staff of the Bureau of Current Affairs of the Department of National Defence.

In 1956, Mr. Bullock was loaned to the Department of Trade and Commerce where he distinguished himself as Public Relations Officer for the Canadian display at the Brussels International Fair. He returned to Canada in 1958.

Completely bilingual, Mr. Bullock is well-known in the public relations field. He is a member of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Public Relations Society.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE PROGRESS REPORT

(By F.C.D.H. Communication Staff)

Warnings

A National Warning System has been installed and became effective on 1st January 1959, wherein a series of private Trans Canada telephone circuits are made available by the various companies involved during tests, exercises and prior to a war emergency.

Initially the circuits will connect Canada's Air Defence Command, Federal Civil Defence Headquarters and Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters, and on April 1, 1959, it will be extended from the Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters to Target Area Civil Defence Headquarters, as well as from Air Defence Control Centres to Provincial Civil Defence Headquarters. The system will be thoroughly tested on Exercise Co-Operation III, which will take place on April 24 - 25.

Sirens

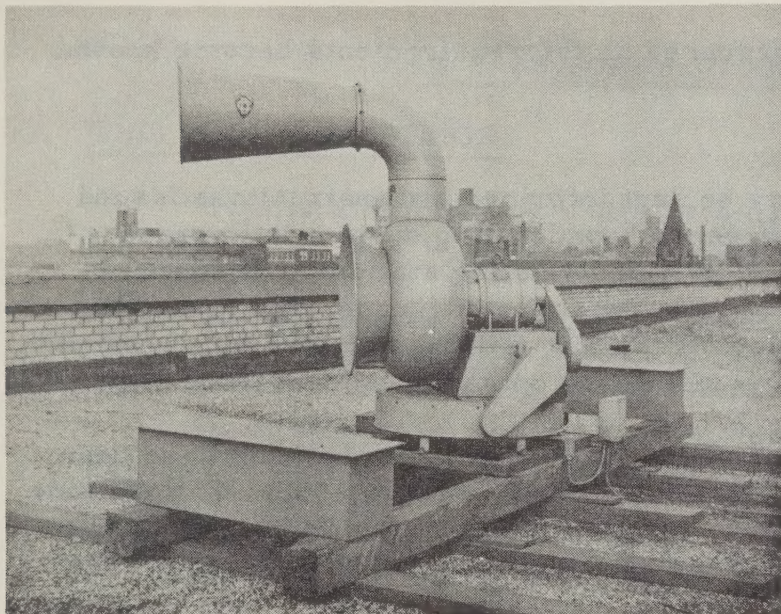
In order to inform the public the status of warning received through the National Warning System, an alarm system consisting of high power sirens will be installed in all Target Areas and towns of over 30,000 population which have a Civil Defence organization.

Over 100 of these sirens have been issued to 8 of the designated Target Areas listed below. These installations will be completed within the next few months.

The distribution of the sirens at this time is as follows:-

Victoria	7
Vancouver	18
Edmonton	1 (for testing purposes)
Winnipeg	11
Toronto	48
Windsor	9
Saint John, N.B.	1 (4 more will be issued when installation is ready to start)
Halifax	7

Sound coverage surveys of the remaining Target Areas are currently being carried out by Federal Communications personnel in conjunction with the local Civil Defence authorities in order to assess the requirements for the other selected towns, for which the sound coverage surveys will be carried out later.



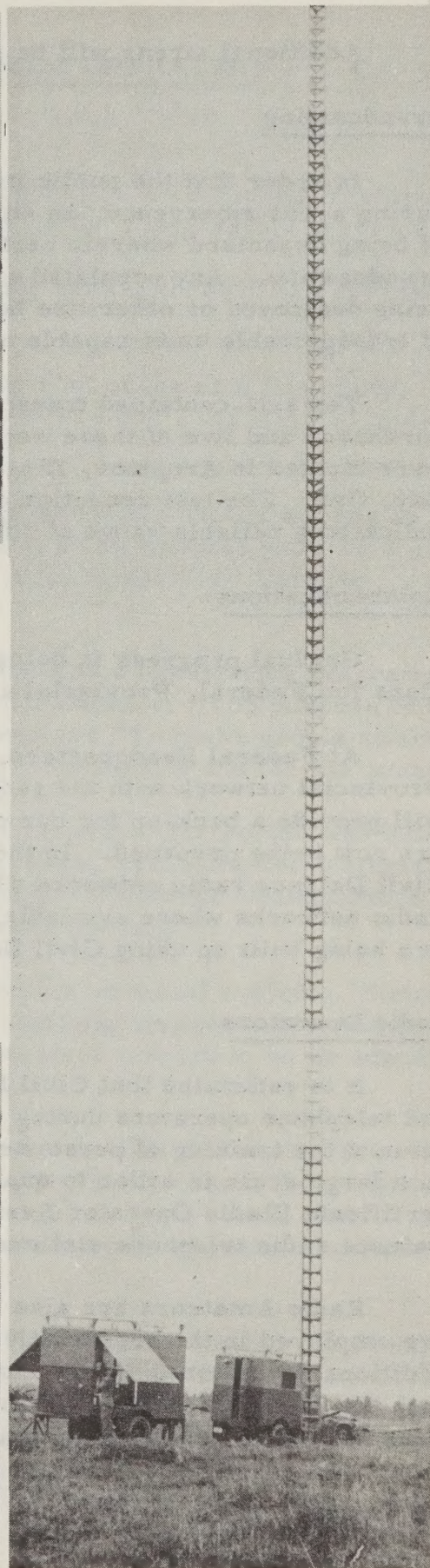
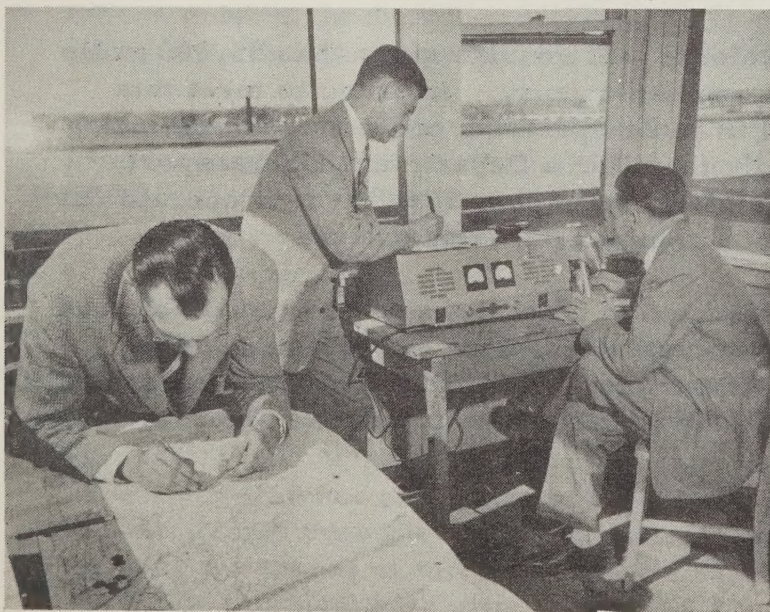
Typical roof top installation of the new high powered sirens presently being issued to target cities.



Civil Defence emergency broadcasting station in operation during field trials.



Radio amateurs operating a CD base station at C.C.D.C., Arnprior, during a Communication Officers course.



Additional sirens will be procured as the requirements become known.

Broadcasting

In order that the public may be kept informed and instructions issued during a war emergency, an emergency broadcasting system is in process of being organized wherein certain selected existing stations will continue broadcasting. Any populated areas not receiving coverage, due to stations being destroyed or otherwise being off the air, will be serviced by a network of transportable units capable of transmitting on any broadcast frequency.

Ten self-contained transportable 1 K.W. broadcasting units have been purchased and five of these were tested in Ontario in May 1958. The stations were located in Arnprior, Kingston, Peterborough, Camp Borden and North Bay, Ont. The test reception of these stations on a standard five tube radio indicated a reliable range of fifty miles.

Communications

Gradual progress is being made in extending our radio communication plans for Federal, Provincial and Municipal networks.

At Federal Headquarters, approval has been given to establish a Federal/Provincial network with the radio base station situated at Arnprior, Ont. This will provide a back-up for our existing teletype network. Plans and specifications are now being prepared. In the Provinces, planning is proceeding to provide Civil Defence radio networks where necessary and to use existing Provincial radio networks where available. In municipalities, mobile radio networks are being built up using Civil Defence frequencies of 148.67 and 462.95 Mc/s.

Radio Operators

It is estimated that Civil Defence will require more than 35,000 radio and telephone operators during a war emergency. In order to meet this demand the training of personnel in radio operating procedure is continuing on a large scale in order to qualify them for a Department of Transport certificate (Radio Operator Restricted), which qualifies them to operate Civil Defence radio telephone stations on commercial frequencies.

Radio Amateurs are also enrolled in Civil Defence when available and are employed in the organization of communications and training of the additional operators. Many amateurs enrolled in Civil Defence have attended both the Communication Officers and the Operator Instructor Courses at the Canadian Civil Defence College.

HOW SASKATOON TV SERIES OPERATES

THIS IS CIVIL DEFENCE

"This is a broken arm -- the medical term is 'a compound fracture,' an expression for one of the most painful injuries it is possible to receive."

"As you can see, the bone is completely broken through and severed and is protruding through the skin."

These words and a close-up live studio shot of the arm described, greeted after-supper CFQC-TV Saskatoon viewers one Thursday, in mid-November.

The arm, belonging to announcer-producer Colin MacLean, was in fact quite whole. Its gory aspect was the result of a few minutes work by a member of the casualty simulation team of Saskatoon's Civil Defence organization.

Thus was introduced the sixth programme in a twenty-five programme series telecast by CFQC-TV on behalf of Civil Defence. The purpose of the series, according to M.C. Producer MacLean are "To make people aware of the job that Civil Defence is doing for them personally and for the country."

Starting as a ten-minute late-night fill program, the series was quickly moved up to the popular six p.m. slot. MacLean, searching for material for his ten-minute show, contacted the Saskatoon Civil Defence Headquarters with the idea of using some of their material for one evening.

He quickly discovered that Civil Defence is no small subject. Stricken by his lack of knowledge concerning C.D., MacLean wondered how many others must be in the same situation. The subject seemed to be an unending source of dramatic possibilities.

Station management was approached with the idea of a series of programmes devoted exclusively to informing the public about the activities of Civil Defence. The opportunity for this public service series was immediately grasped, and the programme time extended to thirty minutes at 6 p.m. Thursdays.

Letters from the Minister of National Health and Welfare, the Premier of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, and local and national Civil Defence authorities have come into the station, all expressing enthusiasm about the series. Says Premier T.C. Douglas in part, "The Civil Defence programs of CFQC-TV are one way by which this knowledge can reach the public in the Saskatoon listening area. I wish to express the thanks of the province to CFQC-TV for its volunteer role in providing this public relations service".

STUDIO SCENES FROM SASKATOON TELEVISION SERIES



"Discussing Improvised Home Nursing Equipment" - (L. to R.) Colin MacLean, CFQC-TV and Miss Grace Doig, St. John Ambulance Brigade.



"The Count Down - Five Seconds To Go" - (L. to R.) Mr. C.S.T. Tubb, President, Saskatoon Branch, St. John Ambulance Association; Colin MacLean, CFQC-TV; Miss Grace Doig and Mrs. Myrtle M. Robertson, Reg. N., of No. 7 Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade; Miss Darlene E. Gliddon and Mrs. Mary Murgul, Home Nursing Auxiliary.



"Casualty Simulation" - (L. to R.) Mrs. Helen Clark, Casualty Simulation Team with Robert Clark and Douglas Andrews as the "Willing Victims".

The casualty simulation edition was the last of three programmes spotlighting the medical services division of the Civil Defence organization. Other programmes to date have outlined the CD organization from the Federal to the Municipal agencies.

For the remaining shows of the series, viewers will see demonstrations, films, and interviews concerning welfare, fire and rescue, radiology, communications, transportation, engineering, and warden services.

The show follows a standard format but are not fully scripted. It always opens cold on a dramatic shot -- a film still or something akin to the simulated compound fracture already described. This is followed by an exploding H-bomb.

The meat of the shows is usually comprised of a film of national scope, followed by demonstrations and interviews giving the local application. Interviewers have included the Mayor, the city health officer, the city police staff inspector, and other well-known local officials.

Saskatoon is not expected to be a prime target in the event of nuclear war. Hence, the great emphasis in the series is on welfare and medical services.

RED CROSS PARTICIPATION AT SPRINGHILL DISASTER

In the November-December issue of the Bulletin a report was carried on Civil Defence activities during the Springhill N.S. mine disaster. Unfortunately an omission was made during the teletype transmission of this information and the activities of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Red Cross teams was omitted.

From later reports we have learned that Red Cross teams from New Brunswick upon hearing of the disaster were dispatched immediately to Springhill where they worked around the clock assisting in the feeding and provision of medical and clothing supplies to the mine rescue workers and their families. The St. John Ambulance, Canadian Legion and Army personnel also worked with Civil Defence officials in the formation of a highly efficient and most appreciated unit.

CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE STAFF ASSIST IN DECONTAMINATION

In 1958 a faulty reactor rod at the Automatic Energy Commission plant at Chalk River became overheated when being extracted from the reactor. It burned and released fission products which in varying degrees contaminated the reactor building's interior.

The Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario, was requested to assist in the decontamination process by providing personnel. Seven College instructors and nine other members of the staff participated in the task which kept the group busy for several days.

The following is an extract from the team's report:

All possible safety precautions were rigidly observed. As a result, although it was indicated that accumulated doses of 2 r or 3 r might be expected, the actual total doses received did not exceed 450 milliroentgens over a period of three eight hour daily shifts.



C.D. College personnel being dressed in protective clothing before decontaminating operations. (L. to R.) G.L. Kent, K. Dunphy, J.F. Blackwell, R. Bahm, (standing).

Radiation Survey Instruments were used in most instances for quick determination of hazards of active intensities at locations where work was to be done, and of active materials and containers for disposal. In other instances, walls, floors, equipment and materials were tested by wiping (swipe test) with a piece of absorbent paper which was then subject to intensity computation of loose particles, i.e., audible counts per minute (Geiger). 2000 counts per minute equals about 1 mr/hr. This check was for very low activity. The processes of reduction of radioactivity were mainly by mopping, swabbing and wiping with non-sudsing detergent and, water, repeatedly replacing mops and cloths, which picked up active particles, with new ones, also by suction blast vacuum to remove loose particles from materials and equipment.



Civil Defence College staff members are seen at work during mopping up process to reduce radioactivity at the Chalk River plant of A.E.C. Note that personnel are completely sealed against loose radioactive particles.

It was found that prime attention must be given to: Covering of survey instruments with disposable plastic. Meticulous, repeated efforts with clean cloths, etc., and changes to clean clothing. Protective clothing suitably sealed against loose particles, and adequate reserved of clothing, cleaning materials and personnel replacements, because of dose limits and exhaustion factors when working in completely sealed clothing and respirator.

CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE COURSES

The schedule of courses for the first two periods of 1959 has been prepared for a longer period than heretofore in order to comply with a request recorded at the September, 1958, Conference of Training Officers and later approved by the Conference of Co-ordinators. It should be noted however, that the last three month period is only tentative and will be subject to change if circumstances necessitate.

The schedule of courses from February/July, 1959, is as follows:

9 - 13 Feb.	346	Co-Op III Directing Staff Conference	100
16 - 20 Feb.	347A	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	45
23 - 27 Feb.	347B	Staff Course "B" (Plans)	45
2 - 6 Mar.	347C	Staff Course "C" (Operations)	45
16 - 20 Feb.	348A	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	36
23 - 27 Feb.	348B	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	36
2 - 6 Mar.	348C	Rescue Instructors Part "C"	36
16 - 20 Feb.	349	Welfare (Personal Services)	35
23 - 27 Feb.	350	Open	30
2 - 6 Mar.	351	Open	35
9 - 13 Mar.	352	Firemen and Police Radiological	40
9 - 13 Mar.	353	Physicians and Dentists Indoctrination	60
16 - 20 Mar.	354	Dept. of National Defence Staff "A" (Orientation)	45
16 - 20 Mar.	355	Welfare (Registration and Inquiry)	40
16 - 20 Mar.	356	Engineers Forum	30
6 - 8 April	357	Food Technologists	30
6 - 10 April	358	Communication Officers	40
13 - 17 April	359	Welfare (Emergency Lodging)	40
13 - 17 April	360A	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	36
20 - 24 April	360B	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	36
27 April - 1 May	360C	Rescue Instructors Part "C"	36
13 - 17 April	361A	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	45
27 April - 1 May	362	Open	40
27 April - 1 May	363	Open	40
4 - 8 May	364	Fire Forum	50
11 - 15 May	365	Pharmacists Indoctrination	60
11 - 15 May	366	Casualty Simulation	30
25 - 29 May	367A	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	45
1 - 5 June	367C	Staff Course "C" (Operations)	45
25 - 29 May	368A	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	36
1 - 5 June	368B	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	36
8 - 12 June	368C	Rescue Instructors Part "C"	36
25 - 29 May	369	Open	45
1 - 5 June	370	Open	35
8 - 12 June	371	Dept. of National Defence Staff "A" (Orientation)	50

15 - 19 June	372	Nurse Educators	40
22 - 26 June	373A	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	30
22 - 26 June	374	Radiological Defence	20
22 - 26 June	375	Welfare (Emergency Feeding - "B" Non-professional)	40
6 - 10 July	376	Radiological Defence	30
6 - 10 July	377A	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	36
13 - 17 July	377B	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	36
20 - 24 July	377C	Rescue Instructors Part "C"	36
6 - 10 July	378	Open	45
13 - 17 July	379	Education Forum	50
20 - 24 July	380	Radiological Defence	30
20 - 24 July	381	Open	35
27 - 31 July	382	Dept. of National Defence Militia Staff Course	40
27 - 31 July	383	Open	40

FEDERAL TRAINING PRECIS

The list of current training precis published in the November-December 1958 issue of the Bulletin now has the following amendments:

Add: WEL-GW-4 - "Organization of Welfare Services in C.D." 8/58

WEL-EF-11 - "Relationship of Health Services to Welfare
Services" 8/58

Change To Read: WEL-EF-7 - "Organization of an Emergency Feeding Program".

HOW ALBERTA DISTRIBUTED CIVIL DEFENCE DAY PUBLICITY

All municipalities in the province received a quantity of promotional material (posters, window streamers, etc.) with a request that these be placed in Post Offices and other public places. Fifty Alberta municipalities actively participated in National Civil Defence Day either through publicity campaigns or demonstrations by their various services or both.

Several commercial firms were most co-operative in distributing promotional material. Thirty-five hundred outlets of Alberta grain companies, two major oil companies and 500 drug stores received Civil Defence Day posters.

The daily and weekly newspapers, radio and TV stations gave excellent coverage to all activities in addition to donating an estimated \$15,000 worth of free space and air time.

(The Circular, Volume 8, No.7)

NEW BRUNSWICK NEWSMEN
CONFER ON CIVIL DEFENCE

"A Third World War would not be a series of battles between armed forces, but a grim struggle for survival between the nations; it would be population against population with the ruthless, brutal object of both sides to destroy the enemy's war potential", stated Maj. Gen. H.N. Ganong, New Brunswick Civil Defence Co-Ordinator, in his opening remarks at a Press and Radio Forum at the Civil Defence School in Moncton in November.

The one-day orientation conference covered the progress of CD planning in Canada; the effects of nuclear weapons and associated problems, especially fallout; the Saint John evacuation plan; welfare problems; public information and other CD Services. Three members of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters in Ottawa attending and addressing the conference were Brig. G. Creffield, Chief of Plans; Maj. R.E. MacDonald, Special Weapons consultant, CD Health Service, and Murray F. Cheetham, Information Services, Department of National Health and Welfare.

New Brunswick CD officials included Brig. W.E.H. Talbot, Deputy Provincial Co-Ordinator; Col. E.M. Slader, Saint John Director; Dan Billing, South Eastern Zone Co-Ordinator and Travis Cushing, Chief of Welfare for Saint John.

Moncton CD personnel taking part were Gerry Christie, Chief Training Officer, South Eastern Zone; Howard Trainor, radiation monitoring officer and Miss Muriel Sharpe, Director South Eastern Zone Welfare Services.

News media representatives present at the conference were Jeff Holmes, reporter, Fredericton Daily Gleaner; Emerson Leutchford, Radio-Press Bureau, Fredericton; Ted Guidry, Managing-Editor, St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen; Helen Hayes, news editor, North Shore Leader, Newcastle; Rod Chaisson, Travel Bureau and Provincial public relations officer, Fredericton; Bill Cooper, news director, CHSJ-TV, Saint John; Geralde Lachance, radio-reporter, CBAF, Moncton; Alphonse Arsenault, managing-editor, Le Fermier Acadien, Moncton; Dale MacMurray, Editorial writer, Moncton Transcript; George Young, reporter, St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen; Leo Hachey, Managing-Director, CKBC, Bathurst, and Doug Harkness, news editor, CKCW, Moncton.

ANNUAL NEWSMEN'S CONFERENCE



News media representatives attending the recent Press and Radio Forum at the Provincial Civil Defence School in Moncton are, (L. to R.) front row: Ted Guidry, St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen; Helen Hayes, North Shore Leader, Newcastle; Maj.-Gen. H.N. Ganong, Provincial Civil Defence Co-ordinator and Jeff Holmes, Fredericton Daily Gleaner. Back row: Dale MacMurray, Moncton Transcript; Rod Chaisson, Travel Bureau, Fredericton; Bill Cooper, C.H.S.J.-T.V., Saint John; Leo Hachey, C.K.B.C. Bathurst; George Young, St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen; Emerson Leutchford, Radio Press Bureau, Fredericton, and Alphonse Arsenault, Le Fermier Acadien, Moncton.

INDUSTRIAL FIRM HAS WELL-TRAINED RESCUE SQUAD

Following an Industrial Conference at the Canadian Civil Defence College at which Mr. J.A.B. Gibbs of Canadian Celanese Limited, Drummondville, Quebec, attended, the company decided to establish a Civil Defence Rescue Team. Mr. Ernest Duquette their Rigger Foreman was nominated and sent on the College Rescue Course. On his return he established a rescue squad made up from men of his own gang supplemented by other employees for a Plant Civil Defence Rescue Team. Members of the team after receiving training through Mr. Duquette joined the local Drummondville Civil Defence unit.

Canadian Celanese have put a certain amount of equipment aside so that this rescue squad can operate independently and the men practise approximately one hour per week apart from the time they spend with the Drummondville Civil Defence unit.



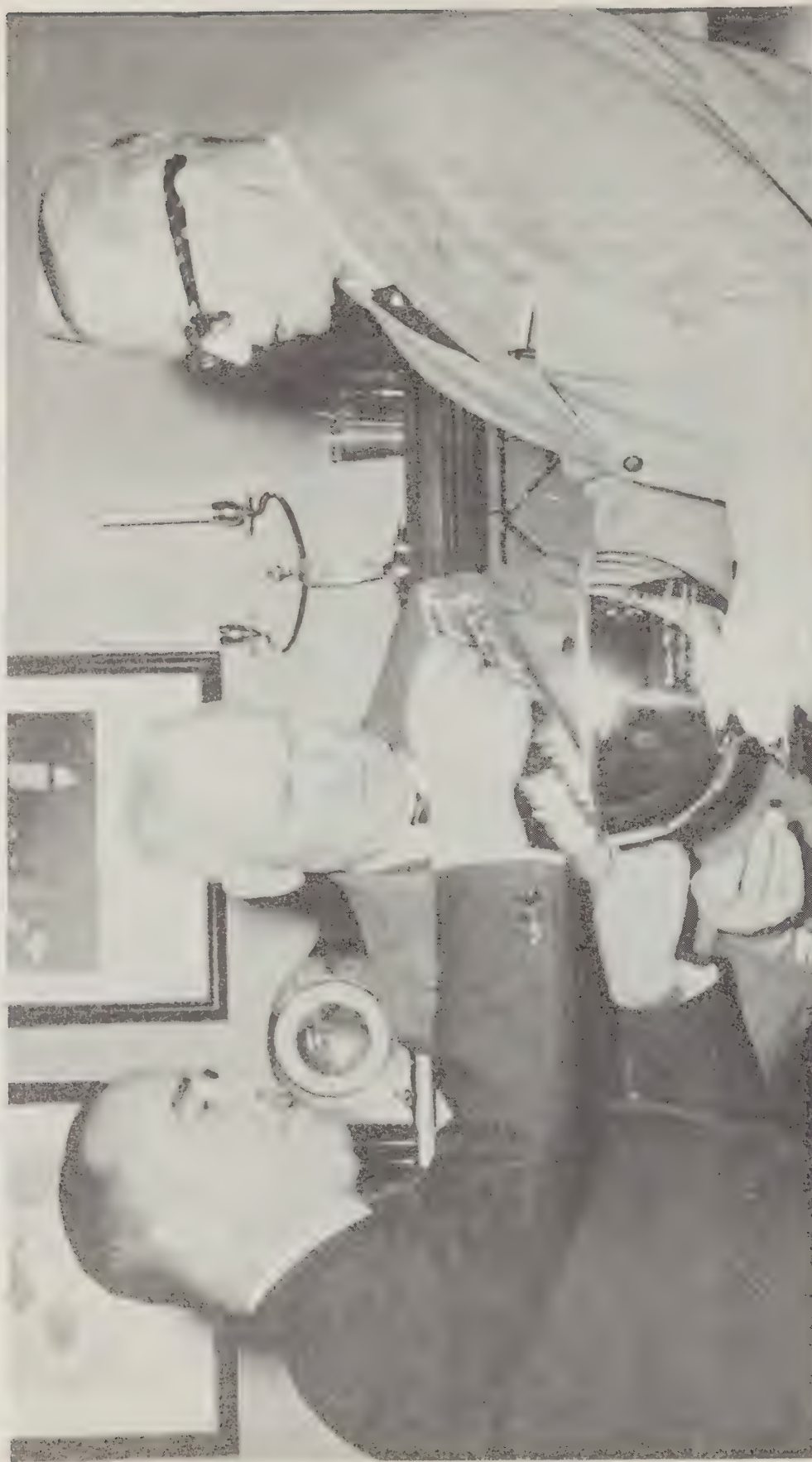
The Canadian Celanese Limited of Drummondville, Quebec, plant's Rescue Team. Seen (L. to R.) are: G. Mathieu, W. Lepage, G. Cote, E. Duquette, E. Lavallee, L. Doplain and U. Goque.

N.B. RESCUE TEAM ON WINTER MANOEUVRE

In the Winter of 1958 members of the New Brunswick south-eastern zone Rescue Team carried out rescue exercises under the leadership of instructor W.H. (Bill) Clouston. On this particular exercise the task consisted of transporting a casualty over several miles of extremely rough country, including ravines which needed rope bridges and out to a road where a field kitchen unit was ready with hot meals. The exercise was under the overall direction of Mr. G. Christie, Training Officer for the zone. It is expected that further training will be carried out this winter.



ST. JOHN AMBULANCE PRESENTATION



Col. A.G. Cherrier, Executive Commissioner of St. John Ambulance (left), presents a rose bowl to Maj.-Gen. M.H.S. Penhale, Commandant of the Canadian Civil Defence College (right), on behalf of the St. John instructors from across Canada who attended a course at the Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, in September, while Maj.-Gen. F.F. Worthington looks on.

THE LEWISHAM TRAIN CRASH

The following extracts from a Report by Dr. James Fairley, Senior Administrative Medical Officer for the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, on the 1958 U.K. Lewisham rail disaster, are of particular interest to all Civil Defence personnel who may, at any time, be called upon to play a vital part in peace-time emergencies.

Dr. Fairley's report to his Board is a refreshing document, frank, realistic, hiding nothing, apologising for nothing; but of inestimable value to those who may have emergency thrust upon them at any hour of the day.

-
1. Mobile medical teams sent to the scene had to climb a steep embankment carrying glass syringes and other equipment.

Nurses going out with mobile teams should wear slacks and carry haversacks.

2. In the fog and confusion some doctors had difficulty in getting through crowds, and others were difficult to identify among civilian workers.

White overalls should be standard equipment for the mobile teams.

3. At night, medical teams were working in confined spaces with inadequate lighting.

Nurses should have some form of clip-on torches or head-lamps.

4. There were difficulties in passing on information about casualties.

A special tie-on label giving information about morphia doses, blood transfusion requirements, description of injuries, and priority rating for operations.

5. There was an acute shortage of stretchers, partly because many were used to carry the dead from the wreckage, and partly because it was undesirable to remove badly injured people from stretchers on arrival at hospital.

Hospitals should have reserve stocks of stretchers to issue on an exchange basis to ambulance men.

6. Thousands of people were late home that foggy night. After a radio bulletin about the disaster, calls from anxious relatives choked hospital switchboards, prevented essential emergency calls going out.

Hospitals should have some ex-directory lines known only to key personnel and staff trained as extra operators in emergency. That any future radio announcements should stress the importance of phoning separately established information centres.

7. Through lack of organization some medical services were wasted. One team of one doctor and four nurses gave only five morphine injections in the whole night, and felt their services were largely wasted.

Control of medical teams should be centred near the fire control coach which in London accidents is the most prominent centre.

8. Dressings supplied to the mobile units were unsuitable.

Field dressings should be standard equipment.

In the compilation of the Report, one Matron proposed a more convenient method of giving morphine, pethidine, and phenobarbitone, and suggested a wartime product known as monoject, be made available. The three drugs should be mounted on cards of different colours with skin pencils to match for easy and quick recognition and recording on labels bearing the same particulars as those used during the second World War.

Dr. Fairley concludes his report by saying "No apologies need be offered. Nothing went wrong, through human frailty. We just want even more to go right next time - by a bit of human planning."

(From The Umbrella - Greenock CD Corps)

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Major S.N. White of the Engineering Section of Federal Civil Defence Headquarters for his essay which earned second prize in the Bertrand - Stewart competition. This essay competition is an annual event which originated in the United Kingdom and is open to anyone who is serving or has served in the British Armed Forces. Its purpose is to stimulate original thought on current problems facing the British Army.

Each year a subject is set relating to the organization, administration or tactical employment of Army elements. Major White's essay "The Organization Of Infantry And Armor For Defence In A Nuclear War" was judged by a panel of high ranking British Army Officers. Major White's name goes down on the official records in company with such illustrious predecessors as Wavell (1929) and Slim (1930).

OTTAWA PHOTOGRAPHER WINS INTERNATIONAL CONTEST

A.C. "Andy" Andrews, staff photographer for Newtons Associates, Ottawa, won first prize in the 2nd international photo contest sponsored by the International Association of Civil Defence Public Information Officers. Judging of the contest took place during the annual conference of the Association at the Office of Civil and Defence Mobilization in Battle Creek, Mich., on December 12th.

Mr. Andrews' winning silhouette photograph depicted a Civil Defence rescue team carrying a stretcher victim over rubble. The picture was taken during a news assignment at the Canadian Civil Defence College at Arnprior, Ontario. First prize in the contest was a \$500 hi-fi set.

Second place winner in the photo contest was Castle Pyle, of Greensburg, Pa., and third was Laurence Morris of Chicago, Ill. The contest was open to all accredited press and commercial photographers and Civil Defence workers. Hundreds of pictures from the 49 States, territories and possessions of the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada were entered in the contest.

Judges of the contest were Maury Falstein, Picture Editor of the Sun Times of Chicago; Norman Driscoll, Picture Editor of the Washington Post; Russ Clanahan, Photo Director of O.C.D.M., Battle Creek, and Joe Piotroski, New Jersey Civil Defence Public Information Officer. Chairman of the photo contest was C. Bruce Wright, former Public Relations Director for the State of Maine and now briefing specialist with O.C.D.M. in Battle Creek.

Simultaneously it was announced by Joe Costa of Philadelphia, the Association's President-elect and chairman of the special awards committee, that Hanson Baldwin, Military Editor for the New York Times, would be the recipient of a journalism award plaque in recognition of his most outstanding contribution to Civil Defence during the past year.

In addition to his first prize, Mr. Andrews will also receive a framed citation, one of the Association's highest distinctions, which will be presented to him by Murray F. Cheetham of Ottawa, Canadian Governor for the Association.

The International Association of Civil Defence Public Information Officers has a membership of over 100 practising professionals. Coast-to-coast representation is included among the Canadian membership and at the annual conference this year the constitution of the Association was changed to incorporate the international aspects of the group.

The purpose of the Association is to improve Civil Defence programs at all levels; to serve as a representative association for public information officers; to affect closer relationship between all government CD public information sections and practising PIO's; to assist all government CD public information officers in searching out methods to increase the effectiveness of Civil Defence information programs; to further understanding of all public relations techniques practised in countries represented by the membership; to act as an exchange depot for CD public informational material and to provide for the mutual exchange of ideas among members. The officers and members of the Association pledge themselves at all times to recognize their responsibility to the Civil Defence organization for which they work, to the media with which they deal and to the general public.

Mr. Andrews' winning the contest is a singular distinction for Canada particularly in view of the fact that this was the first time that the contest was opened to entries outside the United States.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

YARMOUTH - Brigadier W.D. King, Civil Defence Director, is in the midst of a Civil Defence re-organization and with the appointment of new committee heads, Civil Defence in Yarmouth will shortly be reactivated... TRURO - Major Roy Johnson, recently appointed director is increasing enrollment and has directed a number of Training Exercises... LIVERPOOL - Major A. Wigglesworth after a very successful Civil Defence Day exercise followed by a welfare survey continues to keep his organization up to a high standard of training and efficiency... HALIFAX - With the installation of more warning sirens under the supervision of Major E.J. Vickery, the city will soon have a first rate public warning system... PICTOU COUNTY - and the town of New Glasgow under the co-ordination of Major Harold Long is progressing steadily in Civil Defence training and education. Rescue training is one of the chief interests at the present time... AMHERST - Under the leadership of D.W. Tingley and secretary D.E. Maston is well on the way to becoming another good example of a well organized Civil Defence centre... OTHER MUNICIPALITIES - Such as Bridgetown, Digby, Middleton, Antigonish, to mention a few, are also carrying out Civil Defence training and organizational plans.



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